

Now there is an anthology made for Australians

If you are teaching courses on poetry in the English language to Australian and New Zealand students, what textbook do you use?

Why, an American or British one, of course.

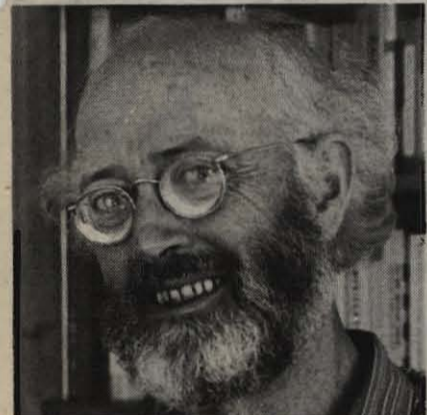
At least that was the case until this year, when John Leonard's *Seven Centuries of Poetry in English* was published.

Dr Leonard, senior tutor in English, was thoroughly dissatisfied with the text books available for first year courses.

There was a choice of two: the Norton Anthology of Poetry from America and the New Golden Treasury of English Verse.

The Norton is "vast and with tiny print; the students freak out and refuse to buy it," he says.

"It's very American in content, spelling and presentation. Only one Australian poet, A.D. Hope, was included, and then only in the most recent edition."



When the Norton was given up, the all-British Treasury was prescribed.

"Not even American poets were included but it seemed to be the best available."

Two years ago, with the advice and encouragement of Associate Professor Elaine Barry, Dr Leonard began work on the massive project of creating a textbook more suitable for Antipodean conditions.

"I had two aims: to provide a decent survey anthology with good material to teach from, and to create something which students would want to browse in — a book put together for readers."

Dr Leonard did not follow established paths.

The book proceeds backwards to the 13th century and includes recent poets from Africa, India and the West Indies as well as those from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain.

It covers the whole of each period and tries to give the full spread of poetry in its proper place instead of separating national groups as has been done before.

"I did the book from an Australian perspective with — I hope — a sense of fair proportion," says Dr Leonard.

Also included is a section of rhythm, metre and form, compiled with help from Peter Groves of the English department; and there are potted biographies of the poets.

The book was published in January and is already the required text for first year English at Monash and the universities of Adelaide and Tasmania.

It is being used for some first year courses at the universities of Melbourne and NSW, and for college courses and adult education poetry classes.

Dr Leonard is particularly pleased that the book has been set down for 1988 as the text for Victorian Certificate of Education students.

"I had in mind that it should be useful for year 12," he said.

The project started with a questionnaire to every university and college in Australia and all the universities in New Zealand.

"We really got a sense of what was needed," Dr Leonard said.

Many responses were enthusiastic, though the head of one college replied sternly that "anthologies should not be used at all because students should have to make up their own".

Once Oxford University Press had been persuaded to publish the book, it was a real rush to get the material ready.

"We started the proper work towards the end of 1985," says Dr Leonard.

"Research assistant, Dianne Heriot, helped me to get versions of each text together.

"I didn't just take someone else's edition.

"I was editing from original sources as much as possible and I had to become some sort of expert on the textual problems of 120 poets.

"Oxford guaranteed to get the book out for this year — and they did.

"They also kept the price (\$19.95) as low as possible so students could afford it."

The book, which was published with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee, is in a hard-wearing, stitch-bound form.

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'Competitive edge' in future planning

Monash is currently going through a period of intensive self-examination and reappraisal of its aims, objectives and methods.

With a new management in place — Professor Mal Logan assumed the Vice-Chancellorship just two months ago, and other top administrators have held office barely 15 months — many changes have already taken place, and more are in prospect.

One manifestation of this has been the institution of a series of "information sessions", inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor at the end of March, designed to enable departmental heads and other decision-makers throughout the university to become better informed about developments directly affecting their work.

In launching the series, Professor Logan discussed the difficulties currently facing the university, both internally and externally, looked at the question of where we might like to be in five to 10 years' time, the strategies that need to be implemented to help us get there, and his own role as Vice-Chancellor in the program.

He suggested that Monash would have to take a "competitive edge" approach to its future development to enable us to do things better here than elsewhere, with the aim of attracting the very best students — undergraduate and graduate.

A full report of Professor Logan's address will appear in next month's *Monash Reporter*.

In the same issue there will be a cover of two other recent events expected to play an important part in the planning process:

- The visit of Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, chairman of the British University Grants Committee, who gave two seminars for senior academics of the university, and

- A report by Dr Leo West, of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, on university management in the United Kingdom and its implications for Australian universities.

Gala launch for gallery

Nearly 600 people including local dignitaries and members of the Monash community attended the opening of the university's new gallery and the Drysdale exhibition on March 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Dr Davis McCaughey.

Among them were friends and relatives of the late Sir Russell Drysdale, including his widow and a schoolfriend, Professor Rod Andrew, former Dean of Medicine at Monash. (Turn to pages 8 and 9 for more about the opening.)

The Drysdale exhibition contains 71 paintings and drawings from private and public galleries around Australia. It is a first for Victoria and is insured for \$7 million under the state government's new Exhibition Indemnification Scheme.

The exhibition closes on Thursday 16 April. Gallery hours are from 10-5 Tuesday-Friday and 12-5 Saturday.



• Drysdale's Local VDC Parade 1943. Oil on wood panel. Art Gallery of South Australia.

Making career choices independent of gender

Australia's first woman Vice-Chancellor (and former Monash staff member), Professor Di Yerbury of Macquarie University, gave the occasional address at a Science graduation ceremony last month in Robert Blackwood Hall. Among other things, she spoke about the participation of women in science.

The issue of how science is constructed and how to make science a more egalitarian and shared activity, has featured strongly in the recent surge of interest in Australia and overseas in the position of women in science.

One of the first expressions of this interest has been the search for women who are significant but 'invisible' contributors in science.

In their paper *Science: A Masculine Disorder?* to the 1985 ANZAAS Festival of Science at Monash, Jill Bowling and Brian Martin referred to the scientist Rosalind Franklin, who made a significant contribution to unravelling the structure of DNA, in the face of exclusion and denigration from her male colleagues.

In the same paper, Bowling and Martin explore the ways in which science is constructed, and the implications of this for women.

Perspective

Among other things, they point out that "men largely control the decision-making process" both inside and outside the scientific community — "and hence are able to decide what constitutes science".

It is asserted though, that in approaching inquiry and problem-solving, women tend more than men to put things in a larger perspective and to see individual parts in their whole context.

Perhaps if there were many more women in positions of influence in science, its whole structure might be radically different.

For the last few years I've been a member of a committee that Senator Susan Ryan set up to look at the education of women and girls; so I've become aware of various publications, governmental initiatives, special admission schemes and research activities that have emerged on this topic.

Thanks to the research already undertaken, it's now fairly well established that, in general, girls lack confidence about studying maths, science and technical work, and that, compared to boys, they lack direction in their course choices.

Studies show that boys are far more likely to choose courses for career reasons, while girls choose much more for interest, which is a major reason for them dropping out of science and maths at year 11 stage.

This raises the question whether boys find maths and science more interesting or whether they continue with them for career purposes.

It seems to me that the answer might be 'yes' to both of these, and that girls not only need greater confidence and encouragement to think in career terms, but that science and maths curricula and teaching methods need examination.

I understand that these issues have been the subject of much discussion in Victorian educational circles, particularly among women science teachers, and including here at Monash.

The Schools Commission has funded the development of an approach to science teacher education to reduce stereotyping.

The issue of women's access to and participation in science and technology is, like any major social issue, lodged in a complex network of history, legislation, institutions and behavior.

Significant improvements cannot occur overnight.

Professor Eileen Byrne, one of the two research directors of a major *Women in Engineering* project has a saying that "women engineers in Australia are as rare as albino koalas".

Let's hope that, by the end of this century, that colorful quote no longer describes the place of women in any branch of science and technology.

The proportion of women studying at postgraduate level (in any field, but especially in science), is still tiny, and consequently there's still a long way to go before we see the numbers of women in academic teaching and research work reach what is sometimes referred to as the level of the 'critical mass' where they can, in a sense, breed their successors and be viewed as substantial *role models* by female students.

Equal opportunity and affirmative action legislation is, of course, playing an influential role in removing educational and employment barriers.

We have, I trust, made considerable strides since the 1880s, when women were allowed to study science at the University of Sydney only, I'm told, as

long as they confined themselves to the subjects of botany and geology.

Legislation is only part of the story, however, and it can't by itself change behavior or attitudes.

Through social institutions, particularly the media, and at the level of the family and child-bearing, we need to encourage women to perceive, and identify with, science as a mainstream choice for them.

It is vital too, that men identify with and promote women's scientific education and work — otherwise it will become a marginal issue.

We will have succeeded in those goals only when *all women* and probably, by implication, *all men* — make education and career choices independently of their gender.

• The Vice-Chancellor of Macquarie University, Professor Di Yerbury, pictured after the Science graduation ceremony with Monash's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan. Photo — Tony Miller.



There are advantages in coming from behind

DR MARGARET JAMES, the university's Equal Opportunity Co-Ordinator, wrote this article for *Monash Reporter* from a talk she gave to the Association of Women Employees at Monash.

In coming so late to the development of a program of equal opportunity, Monash may reap 'the advantages of historical backwardness'. (The concept is attributed to Trotsky.)

One of the advantages is that there are numerous examples of equal opportunity policies and programs to follow. Many institutions have had policies in place for several years; we can emulate the best and possibly avoid some of the mistakes.

The other advantage is the existence of legislation, both State and Commonwealth.

There are two kinds of legislation — one is the anti-discrimination legislation which prohibits discrimination on various defined grounds such as sex, marital status, race, political beliefs etc.

The Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984 and The Victorian Equal Opportunity Act 1984 are the main examples.

Both provide redress for individuals who have suffered discrimination, but do not in themselves bring about social

change.

Social change is, however, the aim of the other kind of legislation.

The act which most directly affects Monash at the moment is the Affirmative Action (Equal Employment Opportunity for Women) Act, passed by Federal Parliament in 1986.

This obliges all institutions to undertake an affirmative action program for women and to make an annual report to government on progress.

The affirmative action program has eight steps:

- The issue of a statement by a senior administrator to inform all staff that the program will be undertaken
- Appointment of a person with sufficient authority and status to carry out the program
- Consultation with unions
- Consultation with employees, particularly women
- Statistical analysis of the workforce
- Review of personnel policies and practices
- Setting objectives and forward

- estimates for the program
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the program

The affirmative action legislation was evolved from a recognition of the particular features of women's work today.

In contradiction with the past, most women may now expect to engage in paid employment for most of their adult lives, even though they may drop out of the workforce for shorter or longer periods to bear or rear children.

But there are considerable problems and inequities. Women workers tend to be restricted to a narrow range of jobs

which are stereotyped as women's work, and they receive, on average, about two-thirds of the male rate of pay.

Although the affirmative action legislation has in effect set the priorities for the present, the concept of equal opportunity encompasses a wider range of issues than equal employment opportunities for women.

In a university, equal opportunity in education is a vital principle which will receive more attention in future.

For further information, contact Dr James on ext. 4090 or call at Room G07, University Offices.

When love goes wrong

'From time to time patients allege that doctors do not show the correct conduct towards them. This is one reason why doctors are advised to join a defence union so that in a court of law the union will provide legal aid for them. Sometimes doctors receive letters from a patient indicating that the patient has fallen in love with the doctor. Often doctors hand over these letters to their union for advice as to what to do. On one occasion, a certain Dr Carstairs handed a letter to his union. It read: "My darling, I cannot wait to see you again. I love you so terribly it hurts. I think of you night and day. But it won't be long now. All my love, Kate." The doctor later requested the return of this letter which he realised had come from his wife.'

Association of Monash Medical Graduates' Newsletter, Summer 1986.

Chance important in genetic lottery

The element of chance in the "genetic lottery" should be respected, the French government was told in a recent report on the ethics of artificial procreation.

"It is important for our culture to maintain that a person cannot be programmed.

"The element of chance should be respected as constituting the biological basis of individual singularity and liberty," the report said.

It was the result of an intense investigation of community attitudes in France towards artificial procreation, says Dr Genevieve de Parseval, who has been visiting the Monash Centre for Human Bioethics.

But methods of controlling new birth techniques had yet to be determined.

While France had pioneered sperm banks (by 1986, about 20,000 French

people had been born through artificial insemination — AID), there were still no legal or ethical guidelines.

"More than 300 IVF children have been born between 1982 and 1985 and this number is increasing steadily.

"But there have been no enactments from the government or parliament, either to impose a systematic ethical review of research protocols or to reform the law."

Dr de Parseval, a psychoanalyst with degrees in anthropology from the Sorbonne and the University of California, Berkeley, has been visiting Melbourne "on a mission" for AVIS, the French National Consultative Ethics Committee created in 1983.

She has obtained copies of various reports which are difficult to get in France.

"My mission is to look at the ways in which ethical and psychological issues of artificial procreation are being handled in this country," she says.

She has previously visited the Hastings and Kennedy centres in the United States, but says the Australian visit is most important because "Melbourne leads the world" with IVF and the new reproduction techniques.

"The Melbourne population comes from many different ethnic origins and that has made everyone think of differences," Dr de Parseval said.

"Peter Singer has interesting and original philosophical ideas; he is very well known in Europe.



● Dr de Parseval

"He has made quite an original connection between the rights of animals and the rights of human beings."

Don't keep your cells on ice

A recent do-it-yourself method of importing special tissue cultures was not to be recommended said anatomist Dr David Barkla after a trip to the United States.

"I bought frozen human tumor cells from the American Tissue Culture Collection in Maryland and brought them back in a container of dry ice.

"This addition to my baggage caused many problems at airline check-ins because of (1) the dry ice and (2) the contents — I would not recommend it to fellow academic travellers."

Internal airlines in the USA reacted badly to carrying dry ice in what they believed was a sealed glass phial ("It was actually a thick polystyrene box with dry ice in the middle, and it wasn't sealed," says Dr Barkla.)

"They also read a code on the box which meant that whatever was inside was biologically dangerous.

"I hadn't realised the code was there; it applies to something bacterial which can harm humans."

Bureaucracy was finally satisfied when it was pointed out that the cells were regularly transported around the US and to other parts of the world by air.

Back at Monash, the cells have become a "seed store" from which a large supply has been cultured, making it possible to begin researching the growth effects of particular drugs on this cell line.

"We have now applied for an NH&MRC grant," says Dr Barkla.

While tumor cells of a similar type had been available in Australia, it was necessary to import the cell line because a lot of drug testing had already been done on it in France and the United States.

Importing by the usual methods (ordering and having it sent by air) was no good because the dry ice tended not to last, Dr Barkla said.

While he believes do-it-yourself importing is still the best method, his advice to other academics is to get cells beforehand and culture them in fluid.

"Then bring them home in your pocket — with the proper import licence."



● It was a Monash Moomba this year — the King and Queen were past and present Monash students. Queen Marita Jones, 19, of Mulgrave, is a second year Arts/Law student who works part-time in a fashion shop at Brandon Park. King Paul McNamee, Science graduate, has long held sway in a different court. As one half of the tennis Super-Macs, he shared with Peter MacNamara two Wimbledon doubles victories (1980 and 1982), numerous Davis Cup titles and the Australian Open doubles title (1979). Photo courtesy *The Sun*.

Study leave 'an essential expense'

Australian academics on overseas study leave are being forced into a mendicant role, says Reader in Politics, Dr Alastair Davidson. In this report to the University Council, he calls for an urgent review of the situation.

This report will avoid literary flourishes to concentrate on what appears important to convey to other intending leave takers in Europe.

Its premise is that study leave overseas is essential if Australian universities are to keep abreast of the latest advances in research and teaching in the international scholarly community and at the academic and intellectual level required in any advanced society today.

The costs of failure to keep competitive in ideas as well as economics are, I suggest, already drastically evident in this society.

On this premise, I make frequent visits overseas both at my own expense as well as when funded by Monash or other grant-giving bodies like the ARGs.

This study leave was spent mainly as a visiting professor at the Centre d'Histoire des Sciences et des Doctrines of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris.

While there I also accepted a Visiting Professorship at Turin University in May and attended and delivered papers at conferences in Germany and at various places in France, including the EHESS. During the leave of 10 months, I also wrote a 400 page book and several articles, all of which will appear overseas this coming year.

The reason for the choice of Paris as a base, apart from its centrality, is that in my field of research — the development of the European State, of which Australia is an example — is at its most

advanced in France and in Europe generally.

This brings me to what is important for other scholars. I was forced for financial reasons to return to Australia after 10 months of a 12 months leave.

This was despite the fact that during this period I doubled my net income both through savings and through earnings in addition to my Monash salary and grants.

It was also despite the fact that I and my family made do in an environment, which after many years residence there, we know extremely well down to the maximum cost-saving and short-cutting tricks. The implication is that Monash university is providing quite inadequate financial support for staff members who have to visit the great metropolises to engage in research.

Even before the drastic fall in the value of the dollar in the middle of last year, Australian salaries were not comparable with those in most advanced countries. For example, they average half those of staff in French universities.

Abandoned

Staff cannot hope to survive on their Monash salaries when faced with the costs in the great centres of European culture.

How should we cope with this problem? It is simply not feasible to reduce periods of study leave overseas where prolonged research in libraries overseas is essential. It is also not appropriate that staff should have to hunt up supplementary income from teaching overseas, unless the notion of study leave is itself abandoned. It is simply impossible to catch up with what is happening in a field if preparation for teaching occupies all the waking hours.

Moreover the notion that short intensely active visits would be less costly is a mirage as costs increase in an alarming fashion when the visit is short due to the decreased time for orientation and settling in (no hunting for a cheaper hotel; no buying a cheap car to avoid astronomical train and plane costs).

Shorter visits also eliminate the intangible benefit which ensues from the fact of immersion in a culture, which sometimes pays off in a greater understanding of the implications of research, debates and so on.

Shorter visits being no solution, we are left with the problem that there can be no visits overseas unless an entire family is moved. The costs are enormous.

I conclude that it is imperative that Monash consider the real costs placed on staff on leave and attempt to compensate, perhaps by introducing a cost

of living allowance which could vary depending on the zone in which the staff member is obliged to reside.

One staff member who was so poor in Paris that he preferred to sleep on my floor to paying for a hotel is now a rich man with a mansion and so on in an Asian country.

The readers of this somewhat blunt and materialistic report will, I hope, forgive me for writing that this is more important than a list of triumphal appearances by one Monash academic at

conferences where he delivered papers with the luminaries of European scholarship.

We no doubt all agree that such activities put Monash on the map as well as improve our capacity to contribute some new insight on return here.

I suggest that these benefits will become a matter of past history if we are obliged to take on the roles of mendicant scholars in a society where that role cannot be sustained.



• The Music department gave a taste of its wares in an Orientation Day concert by western and non-western musicians. The department's Gamelan (Javanese orchestra), pictured, was directed by senior tutor, Poedijono. Other performances included early music by Acord on gothic harp, psaltery, tenor-rebec, soprano-rebec, vielle and gemshorn, and Hindustani classical music on sarod and tabla.

Outstanding results

• Mrs Margaret Endersbee, below right, president of the Australian Federation of University Women — Victoria, presenting a \$250 prize to Michelle Hill, the best first-year female student in the Faculty of Science in 1986. Michelle was awarded the prize on the basis of her outstanding results in Mathematical Methods 101 and Computer Science 101. The award is made in memory of the late Mrs Margaret Grice, a former treasurer of the federation, who completed a Dip.Ed. at Monash and taught Computer Science and Mathematics at Prahran Technical College.



MONASH REPORTER

ERIC means half the cost

The Faculty of Education has installed an ERIC literature-search system believed to be the first of its kind at an Australian university.

It combines a compact disc storage system with a micro-computer.

ERIC is a computer file of research material in the educational field.

It dates back to 1966 and the entire system, consisting of about half a million journal citations and abstracts, has been stored on three 12cm compact discs.

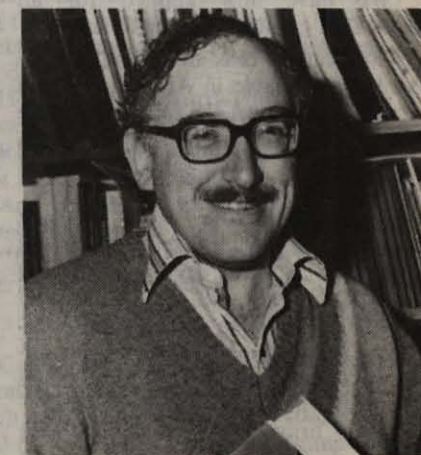
Reader in Education, Dr Paul Gardner, says there are no running costs for the new system, and the annual subscription for up-dated discs is about

half what the faculty presently pays for on-line searches through the Monash library.

"It's cheaper and gives unlimited time," he says.

"A very high proportion of post-graduate students do literature searches — we had about 60 last year at an average cost of \$70 each — and with this new system it's likely the number will more than double.

"We should be able to produce a generation of higher degree students far more in tune with literature in the field; they will do their searches much more systematically."



• Dr Paul Gardner

Foreign view a winner

Caroline Angoorly, who graduated B.Sc./LL.B honors last year, is the Victorian winner of an inaugural Australian Institute of International Affairs prize for excellence in the study of international relations.

Miss Angoorly's prize-winning thesis was on international mining law, a topic which took her interest after she had majored in geology for her combined degree.

She will receive a \$200 prize and an inscribed scroll.

The institute will award five prizes each year, allocated to the states on a rotational basis.

Candidates must be undergraduates enrolled in their final honors year at an Australian university, whose theses have been done in the areas of Australian foreign policy or international relations.

Victoria is included in the eligible states for the 1987 prize. For further information, contact the institute on (062) 51 5500.



What a way to start the year . . .

Californian exchange student Shannon Peirce arrived at Monash on Sunday, 1 March to become the first occupant of the newly-organised suite for students with handicaps in Farrer Hall.

Seventy-two hours later she was in the Austin Hospital, Heidelberg.

The unthinkable had happened. Taking a shower in the specially-adapted bathroom, Shannon slipped and fell, breaking a leg.

It had to be the worst bad luck story of the year, but Shannon has taken it philosophically — it could have happened anywhere, she says.

Now in the spinal unit at the Austin, she has not been forgotten. Fellow students pay regular visits, her lecturer in the department of linguistics has kept

• Shannon with visitor, Annie Mennell.

her well supplied with study materials, and has even given her a full, private tutorial.

Professor Sam McCulloch, director in Australia of the University of California's Education Abroad Program, and his wife also have been frequent visitors.

Another regular caller is Administrative Services Officer Annie Mennell, seen here with Shannon and the latest delivery of textbooks.

Shannon will be in hospital for a few more weeks, but says that — given the circumstances — she's reasonably comfortable, and appreciative of the attention given her by the hospital staff who, she says, have looked after her tremendously well.

Vegemite not students' flavor of the month

The first impression of Australia for this year's Californian exchange students included, needless to say, their reactions to Vegemite.

Sean Benedict, Linda Lott and Marianne Filloux, three of the seven students at Monash as part of the Education Abroad Program, each had a different idea of what to expect from our national spread.

Sean, a student from the University of California's Davis Campus, had believed Vegemite was a relative of sauerkraut while Marianne, from the same campus, thought it was like felafel.

Linda, a Santa Barbara student, said she had been right about Vegemite's texture but not its taste.

Marianne was the only one who gave Vegemite a vote of approval — Sean and Linda will stick to peanut butter and jelly.

The students arrived in Australia in mid-February, and came to Melbourne after short visits to Sydney and Canberra.

Marianne said it was the unique bird sounds around Canberra which made her realise she was really in Australia.

• Linda Lott and Sean Benedict

"Back home, birds tweet and squawk, but they don't make these kinds of sounds here," she said.

Marianne's father is an oceanographer at the world-renowned Scripps Institute, and this has given her an interest in oceanic art.

She believes her fascination with Australia could have developed from meeting many of her father's Australian colleagues.

Sean, a psychology student, had learnt about Monash from a friend's mother who was a Chemistry lecturer on campus in the mid-sixties.

He writes for the student paper at Davis.

Linda is doing history, geography and psychology subjects as well as playing volleyball for the university.

She has a special interest in designing and creating furniture and has made various pieces, including a bed and coffee table.

All three said they hope to see more of Australia and had planned trips to the Gold Coast and the Great Barrier Reef.

Marianne, who has a fervor for deserts, intends to visit Ayers Rock and central Australia during the August vacation.

The three agreed that the hardest thing about living in Australia was not having their own cars.

Linda said that they were lucky, however, because Australians were so trusting and friendly.

"Everybody is just much more open than in America, and people will ask you about places and look into your eyes when you're walking down the street," she said.

The three have not had the opportunity to "discover" the restaurants bordering the city but were excited at the prospect of trying new Asian and European foods.

However, the Australian custom of "scampering out of bed at 8am to have a chicken and champagne breakfast" did not appeal, Linda said.

And yes, they have all tried the great Aussie meat pie.

"How could you avoid them? They're everywhere," said Sean.

★ ★ ★

Under the exchange scheme, five Monash students have the opportunity each year to continue their studies in California. For further information contact Ms Annie Mennell on ext. 3011.



Sampling village life in deepest Java

Students from the Monash department of Indonesian and Malay recently had a first-hand experience of the benefits of folk medicine when they visited traditional healer, Sugeng Hanafi, in the remote village of Bujel, East Java.

Among other treatments, Mr Hanafi gave group member Paula Michelotti a "bitter medicine" for her bronchitis.

"It didn't cure me but it quickly soothed the cough and stopped my nose running," she said.

The 20 students, all members of the Malay and Indonesian Club, spent a month in Indonesia on a tour organised by Basoeki Koesasi, language instructor in the department.

A high point was a visit to a Central Javan village to meet 7-year-old Ismanto, a boy they have been sponsoring through the Foster Parents Plan.

They presented his family with a pressure lantern, floor mats and second-hand clothing.

Mr Koesasi said the trip was also designed to increase the students' enthusiasm for studying Indonesian and to present another side of Monash to the Indonesian people.

• Mr Koesasi shows Paul Shea how to play a Rebab, a traditional Javanese stringed instrument.



"We wanted to show that our students weren't just studying Indonesian politics, but were also interested in the culture and life of the people."

The group was given wide coverage by the local media and a leading newspaper, *Kompas*, acknowledged their visit by presenting them with a wall plaque.

"Monash is now known throughout Indonesia because of the media attention," Mr Koesasi said.

"We were told by other Australians that because they could speak Indonesian, they had been asked if they were from Monash University."

The group also visited Parliament and met government officials. They were billeted with students from Pajajaran State University in Bandung for part of the time.

Mr Paul Shea, one of the students, said he was intending to return to Indonesia in December to visit his host family.

Medicine a 'poor second' to trains

CAREERS

My grandfather was a railwayman. When I was aged five, he introduced me with fondness to railways. From then I sought to be a railway civil engineer, but, having a comfortable and safe childhood, I lacked the ambition born of want.

On passing my HSC at the third attempt, I was persuaded by parents and others that railways were stodgy and decaying and that my interest there was a mite childish.

With encouragement from my mother, I drifted from this career vacuum into medicine, but found it difficult. I had neither ambition nor an initial interest in biology. During the course I kept busy for I've never exploited leisure, but, in 1969, I graduated with no more than a modest grasp of physiology, diagnosis and treatment.

Being responsibly aware of the gaps in my knowledge, I was thorough but very slow with hospital patients. Work filled virtually all my non-sleeping hours and yet I still did not finish — a plight aggravated by my lack of time-management skills. I married Ruth in 1971, but saw her late, sleepy and hardly at all.

My very long hours, never-finished work, feelings of inadequacy and inability to say "no" or "enough" made hospital work a nightmare.

After two and a half years I approached the Victorian Railways for a job — any job — but they said I'd be dissatisfied as a clerk and should wait for a vacancy in their medical group.

Not the top Law student

The university's first law graduate returned to the campus last month to recruit law students — not into legal practice, but into the accounting and tax consultancy fields.

Mr John Harvey, managing partner of the tax consulting group of the chartered accountancy firm of Price Waterhouse, said this was the first time the firm had made positions available for law graduates.

"The firm decided to spread its tentacles, and take on law graduates because we recognise that they have analytical skills and foresight."

Price Waterhouse will also be looking to employ science graduates, especially those with computer science qualifications.

Mr Harvey recalled how amused he was in 1966 to discover he was to be Monash's first law graduate after his name was pulled from a hat.

"I've won two raffles in my life — this one and National Service," he said.

"To make matters worse, when my name was called out at the law graduation ceremony the audience was told that I was the first graduate because I was lucky, and not because I was by any means the top student."

Mr Harvey was president of the university cricket club for five years and holds life membership.

MONASH REPORTER

David Goddard graduated M.B.B.S. from the Monash Medical School in 1969 without much enthusiasm for his future career. Here he recounts the twists and turns that led to his present fulfilling post as senior medical officer (Occupational Health Services branch) in the Victorian Department of Labor. This article was written for the summer issue of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates' Newsletter.

A year later, in 1973, I joined them for the reassuringly lesser responsibility of medical examinations to assess fitness prior to employment or on return to work after sickness or injury.

In the railways, I observed wide variation of people's perception of themselves as sick. Some soldiered on with severe or threatening disability, whereas others, barely handicapped, would 'point the bone' at themselves — their heart, their back, their wrist or whatever.

A magnificent opportunity came to me in 1975. I accepted Australian Government sponsorship to join 17 others in a one year course leading to a Diploma in Occupational Health at the University of Sydney.

That year was the best learning experience in my life. Tutors were vigorous and varied and each week we visited different workplaces — a coalmine, an abattoir, a car manufacturer, etc.

Back at the Victorian Railways, my medical boss showed no great interest in my newly gained skills though I did some medico-legal work. After a year and with a heavy heart I left and joined what is now the Occupational Health Services Branch in the State Department of Labor.

This branch started operation in the Department of Health in 1937 under Dr Shields, a physician and Doctor of Science. His laboratory skills and his interest in toxicology — particularly lead poisoning — laid the culture of the present branch. It now has three doctors, 12 occupational hygienists and support staff who aim to reduce illness arising from occupational exposure to chemicals, noise and heat. Last year's expenditure was two-thirds of a million dollars — 80 per cent on salaries.

The Victorian Government has generated an economic strategy for the 10 years until 1995. This includes a 10 per cent reduction in the 1985 levels of work injury and disease.

We doctors in the Department of Labor assist this by providing a medical consultancy service, by inspecting workplaces and providing advice, by giving information and educational talks, and by sharing the drafting of legislation and codes of practice. Trends in occupational illness are sought and, where practicable, acted upon.

Giving advice to workers differs from advising patients. Whereas sick people usually want directives, people who feel secure and healthy want options plus sufficient information to plot their own course.

I gain much joy from the educational role in my work. While we have not yet succeeded in getting an 'internship' within the department for doctors training in occupational health, our doctors and scientists give many hours to the training of occupational health professionals. In teaching, I aim to dress sophisticated ideas in plain garb — a practice which owes much to Professor Graeme Schofield.

I enjoy medicine now more than I ever have, but the road from here demands increasing management skill. To this end, I just attended and enjoyed the Advanced Management Program at the Australian Administrative Staff College, Mount Eliza.

My career in medicine and occupational health has been fortunate. I worked hard and what I lacked in ambition was made up for by good friends and good fortune.

At home, Ruth and I now have two pre-school children. We seek to guide them to embrace health, self-assuredness and community service. They both like trains.

● Dr Goddard is a member of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, London, and a Fellow of the Australian College of Occupational Medicine.

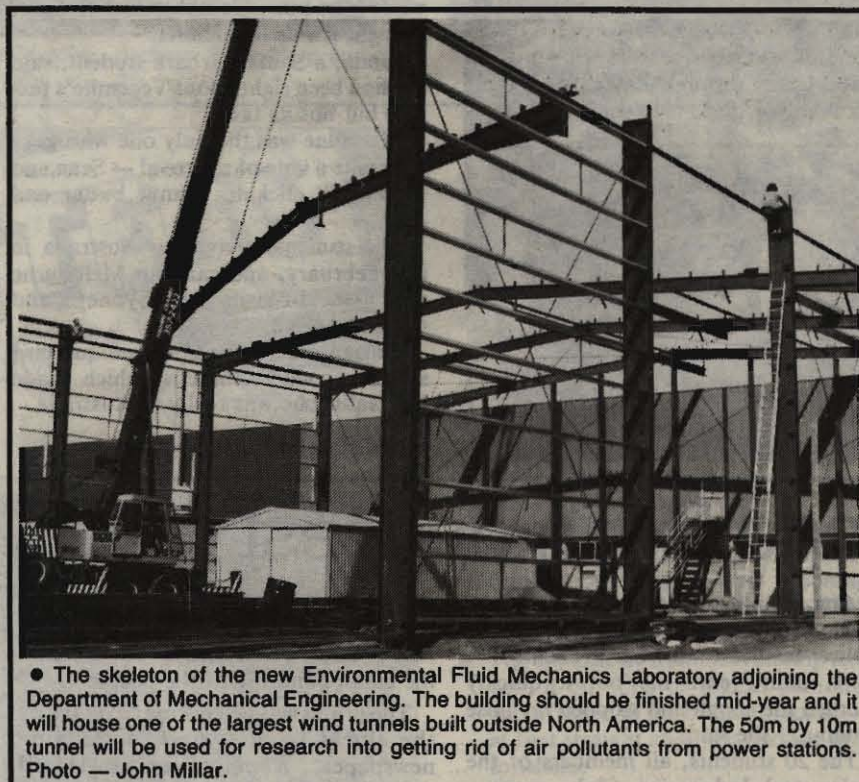
Line up now for interviews

Schedules are now available from the Careers and Appointments Service for the 1987 Campus Interview Program which begins later this month.

Many interviews will be done on a "first come first served" basis, but for others requiring pre-selection company forms must be handed in to the service by next Monday, 6 April.

Organisations taking part in the program during April and May include ANZ Bank, Arthur Andersen and Co, BHP, Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Coopers and Lybrand, Duesburys, Deloitte Haskins and Sells, IBM Australia, National Australia Bank, Price Waterhouse, State Bank, Arthur Young and Peat Marwick, as well as departments of the State and Commonwealth Public Service.

The Careers and Appointments Service is located on the first floor at the eastern end of the Union Building, ext. 3150.



● The skeleton of the new Environmental Fluid Mechanics Laboratory adjoining the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The building should be finished mid-year and it will house one of the largest wind tunnels built outside North America. The 50m by 10m tunnel will be used for research into getting rid of air pollutants from power stations. Photo — John Millar.

Engineers must guard the environment

Engineers should see themselves as guardians of the environment, said Professor John Crisp of Mechanical Engineering.

They needed to be aware of the importance of the social impact of their work.

"Humanities, economics and social science subjects have an important place in the engineering curriculum of tomorrow," he said.

An extension of the present four-year engineering course could provide the opportunity for a balance between these

disciplines and up-dated technical material.

Professor Crisp was speaking during an *Ethics in Engineering* lecture which was part of a series organised by the University Chaplaincy and the Careers and Appointments Services on *Ethics in the Professions*.

He stressed that he was expressing his own opinions — and not necessarily those of his colleagues.

"The engineering profession is undergoing introspective scrutiny," he said.

"This has brought pressure on

educators to give equal emphasis to the four design criteria: performance, safety, economy and social amenity."

Graduate engineers who were generalists rather than specialists would be better equipped to take these criteria into account.

● The next lectures in the *Ethics in the Professions* series are *Ethics in Journalism* by Lyle Tucker (Thursday 2 April) and *Ethics in Computing* by Fred Bendeich and Peter Murton (Thursday 9 April). Both lectures begin at 1pm in R3 (Rotunda).

Hauling furniture through first floor windows

It was a real trip down memory lane at the recent Deakin Hall reunion, says MARY-LOU RIDSDALE, one of the original tenants.

When Deakin opened in 1962, it was the first fully co-ed Hall of Residence in Australia.

Bruce Hall at ANU had opened the previous year, but it had separate sleeping blocks for men and women.

There were 55 men and 25 women students in that first year, the discrepancy in numbers occurring only because there was not enough money to build the block in which it had been planned that the women should sleep; so the fully co-ed residence was an accident of finance!

When we arrived in the first week in March, the hall was not yet finished.

There was no electricity connected, there was no furniture in the rooms and there were no windows in the common rooms.

All the first Sunday afternoon the

male students carried the furniture to the rooms, having first hauled it up through the "windows" in the first floor common room.

The female students scurried around with all the bed linen and made all the beds.

The first dinner was buffet style around a table tennis table with candles for light.

It was quite an introduction to co-ed living.

Thirty-two of these original 80 students and another 21 students from 1963 and 1964 came to our reunion and enjoyed a barbecue in the quadrangle, together with their families. (There were 92 adults and 32 children.)

It is 25 years since Monash admitted its first residential student and it was



It was never like this in the old days — the first Deakin Hall residents reminisce with their former warden, Dr Jack McDonell (standing on chair).

really great to catch up with those we had shared so much with.

Also present was the warden, Dr Logan Francey, former warden Dr Jack McDonell and his wife, Win, the first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson

and Audrey Matheson, and a tutor from the early 1960s, Dr David Cuthbert.

Footnote: Dr McDonell well remembers Mary-Lou Ridsdale (nee Leake) — she was the first student he interviewed for admission to Deakin Hall.

'Immigrant' means all of us

Only one Australian in 100 can claim a local ancestry of more than 200 years, according to a new bulletin put out by the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

"The majority cannot trace more than four generations in the country, two-fifths are only first or second generation and one in five were born elsewhere.

"Language, institutions, attitudes and practices have nearly all been brought from elsewhere, often within living memory," writes Dr James Jupp

in Bulletin No 3 to promote the academy's forthcoming conference, *Terra Australis to Australia*.

Consequently the conference, which has been endorsed by the Australian Bicentennial Authority, will emphasise all the people of Australia — Aborigines, the British and immigrants from a myriad of other European, Asian, African and American countries.

It will deal with the first discovery and settlement of Australia by the Aborigines through European exploration and settlement to the nature of the

society which has evolved — its arts, culture and landscape.

The first part of the conference, covering pre-history, Asian contact before 1800 and European discovery and colonisation, will be held in Sydney from 14-19 August, 1988.

The second part in Canberra from 22-26 August will focus on people, including a series of individual lives.



For further information including registration details contact *Terra Australis to Australia*, ACTS, GPO Box 1929, Canberra ACT, 2601.

The greening of Mars

The Space Association of Australia will present a talk tomorrow (Thursday 2 April) by Mr Robert Parke on *Transforming Mars*.

Mr Parke is working on a documentary, *The Greening of Mars*.

The association's speaker next month, (Thursday 7 May), will be Dr Peter Godfrey, on *Results of the International Halley Watch*, and *Radio astronomy in*

Australia — Future Prospects.

Dr Godfrey is a senior lecturer in Chemistry at Monash, a member of the International Halley Watch Team and a Radio Science Discipline Specialist for the Southern Hemisphere.

Both talks will begin at 7.30pm in R3 (Rotunda).

The Space Association of Australia is a non-profit public organisation.

Impressive tally

The university's most prolific amateur drama group, Studio Players, has chalked up an impressive tally of 69 full productions, acted readings, musical evenings and book launchings in its first 10 years (1976-1986).

Organiser Dennis Davison says productions have been staged at the State Library of Victoria, Deakin University, Ballarat College of Advanced Education, Toorak Uniting Church and St Roch's Church Hall as well as in private homes and in the English department's Drama Studio at Monash.

Dr Davison has written many items himself including *Happy Easter*, *Antigone!*, *One Russian Summer*, *Overnight Loan Only* and *Return of the Master*



• Dr Davison

Builder. He has also adapted such works as *The Sentimental Bloke*, *The Promise of May*, *Lady Audley's Secret*, *Wayward Women* and *Miss Dresden's Revenge*.

Puppets in Saturday Club

The Alexander Theatre's long-running Saturday Club for children continues its 1987 program this month with *The Inside Story* (11.30am and 2.30pm, 4 April) and *One Thousand Cranes* (2.30pm, 11 April).

The Inside Story is an entertaining puppet play written to involve children in taking responsibility for their own health and well-being. It has been spon-

sored by the Campaign Against Drug Abuse.

One Thousand Cranes is an amusing and true story about a Japanese boy and girl in Australia, and the way their lives have been affected by the nuclear age.

Saturday Club members (adults and children) pay an average of \$4.50 for each of six varied presentations in a series. Inquiries and bookings should be directed to the theatre on ext. 3992.

Poems go to the Ukraine

Noted Monash poets, Jennifer Strauss and Philip Martin, have had work published in foreign language journals recently thanks to the efforts of two other staff members.

Mrs Strauss, a senior lecturer in English, wrote an article on Australian poetry for an international Ukrainian cultural and current affairs journal, *Contemporary Times*.

The article included poems by 20 contemporary Australian poets and it was translated by Dr Marko Pavlyshyn of Slavic Languages.

Dr Pavlyshyn, a contributor to the *Journal*, had had the idea to introduce modern Australian literature to the western Ukrainian speaking world with a series of articles.

One of these, a review of contemporary Australian prose, has also been published; the remaining article is being written by Dr Pavlyshyn for publication in June.

It will deal with Ukrainian authors writing and living in Australia.

Mrs Strauss also had a poem published in Spanish in *El Espanol*, a Melbourne-based newspaper.

She wrote the poem on the dominance

and beauty of the Argentinian waterways, after visiting Argentina with Dr Alba Romano of Classical Studies.

Dr Romano, a native Argentinian, did the translation.

In the Ukrainian article, Mrs Strauss discusses how the face of Australian poetry has changed with an increasing interest in the arts.

She says: "The masochistically cherished stereotype of our culture is relentlessly macho, physical and philistine about the arts."

"Accordingly, it is in a tone poised curiously between outrage and approbation that news services in Sydney and Melbourne have recently announced that weekend attendances at football matches are being outstripped by those at art galleries."

She says poetry still has a reputation for selling badly in Australia and the situation will remain unchanged until print-runs of 350 are no longer accepted as average, and distribution improves.

DRYSDALE HONORED AT



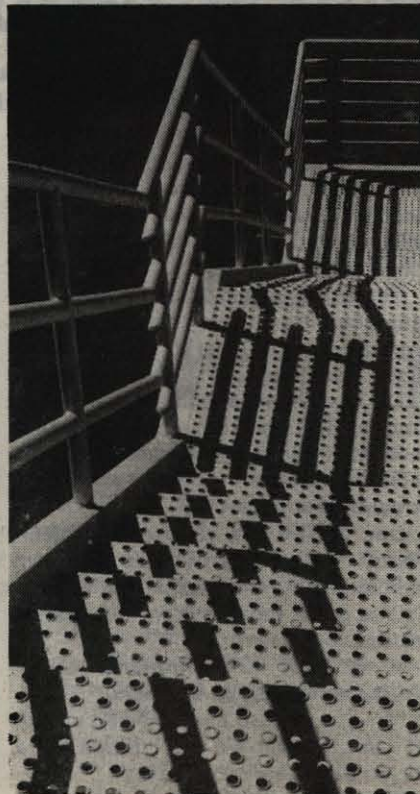
● The Governor of Victoria, Dr Davis McCaughey, declares the gallery and the Drysdale exhibition open.



● "I've got this small property in South Yarra . . ." might have been the opening gambit for this conversation between Mr Ray Marginson, Vice-Principal of the University of Melbourne (right), and Dr Joseph Brown, art collector and benefactor. Both are members of the Friends of Russell Drysdale group which raised a large sum of money for the gallery. (It was reported recently that the University of Melbourne was hoping to sell the \$5m former Grimwade residence in South Yarra to house Dr Brown's extensive art collection.)



● The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan, right, with the Comptroller, Mr Peter Wade, centre, and senior lecturer in Geography, Dr Kevin O'Conner.



Mayan temple or heli-pad?

Congratulations on the Multi-Discipline Centre Building, to architect Daryl Jackson and the university's Buildings Committee.

Jackson has captured the Australian university of the 1980s:

- The financial stringencies, reminiscent of post-World War rationing have been vividly recalled by his 1948 hospital-style facade.
- The collapse of triennial funding and with it all hope of logical planning are reflected in the brilliant facade — at first straight and then curving off, to where?
- The popular contempt for book learning is joyously celebrated by ignoring the teachings of engineering and placing the concrete columns as far as possible from the load they are to support.

The Multi-Discipline theme (what the hell does that mean?) is cleverly brought out by the mingling of square, circular and rectangular columns in concrete, brick and galvanised iron. It has been suggested that the rear stairs form part of a Mayan temple, while others have suggested a heli-pad and still others a physical fitness course. To bring the humanities, technology and Australian religion together in such a simple and visually appealing way must make all those who thought that Multi-Discipline

meant bullshit subject cringe in their hobnailed boots. Finally the building's suspended brick wing walls remind us of the nature of research, with its open-ended inquiry, lack of constricting planning, and the grant cuts which prevent completion.

Graffiti or ivy — quickly!

Jon Hinwood,
Mechanical Engineering.

★ ★ ★
In reference to George Silberbauer's letter (*Monash Reporter*, 4 March 1987) regarding the Multi Discipline Building.

May a member of the general staff aspire to respond to the invitation to academics to submit names for the building?

If so:

- The South face has to be 'The Emmy Lou' — it is so evocative of the Murray or Mississippi paddle steamer only needing Bat Masterton, card sharp, standing on one of the decks.

- The North face — an Aztec sacrificial altar (The Sun Stone—) although whether you could find sufficient virgins for the sacrifice —

Alternatively with its similarity to a half completed pyramid it could be 'a promotional extravaganza for a novelty funeral company'.

Caroline Piesse,
Assistant to the Warden of the Union.

GALA GALLERY OPENING



● Mrs Jane Marshall, left, widow of Professor Jock Marshall, and Maisie, Lady Drysdale.

The new Monash University Gallery was of national significance, said the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan.

"It can house temporary exhibitions of sufficient standard that they can be taken around the country.

"It demonstrates the university's commitment to art; we have followed a consistent policy right through of purchasing works of art by well-known and promising Australian artists."

In referring to the Monash University collection, Professor Logan paid tribute to the foundation Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, the first professor of Visual Arts, Patrick McCaughey, and former curator, Grazia Gunn.

He praised the efforts of present Visual Arts staff members, Professor Margaret Plant and curator Jenepher Duncan, in bringing the Drysdale exhibition together.

He said the gallery was a magnificent addition to the externally-oriented facilities of the university, and that it owed much to the former Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

The section of the gallery which will house the permanent collection has been named after Drysdale.

Construction of the long-awaited gallery was set in motion with a fund-raising effort by the Friends of Russell Drysdale, a group formed soon after the artist's death in 1981.

The former Dean of Medicine, Professor Rod Andrew, a school friend of Drysdale's, says the Monash project was chosen because of the artist's "long continued in-



● Architect Daryl Jackson, who designed the gallery.

terest in the university and his many friends who worked here".

Maisie, Lady Drysdale, also gave her "enthusiastic approval", and an auction of paintings in October 1983 provided around \$150,000 of "seed money" for the gallery.

Photos by Tony Miller and Richard Crompton.



● State Government representative Mrs Jean McLean MLC, left, with Mr Ray Marginson, Lady Drysdale and Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew.



● The Governor, Dr Davis McCaughey, left, curator Jenepher Duncan and the university's Chancellor, Sir George Lush.



● From left: Mrs Mabel Fels, Professor Allan Fels (Economics), the Deputy Vice-Chancellor Professor Ian Polmear and his daughter, Mrs Andrea Wittick.



● Nearly 600 guests attended the opening of the gallery and exhibition, packing the foyers and stairways of the new Multi-Discipline building.

Economists kept in check

The Prices Commissioner for Victoria, Allan Fels, is a professor in the Monash Faculty of Economics and Politics and the director of the university's Graduate School of Management. In a recent paper on *The Social Scientist as a Member of Statutory Bodies*, presented to the Academy of Social

Science, he challenges George Stigler's claim* that "economists exert a minor and scarcely detectable influence on the societies in which they live". In this excerpt, Professor Fels writes of his own experiences as an economist and a part-time member of statutory bodies.

The independent character of such bodies has implications for the social scientist appointee who, as an academic, is viewed as both a specialist and independent of sectional interests. He or she may be required to make final decisions rather than offer advice.

Depending on the nature and composition of the body, the views of the social scientist may either dominate or be seen as alien to the majority.

The pricing area is a somewhat intermediate case and it has changed over time.

The Prices Justification Tribunal was initially a legally dominated body which arbitrated on prices in a manner similar to the Arbitration Commission.

The fact that I had a law degree was apparently a positive factor in my appointment, and attempts to bring "too much economics" into deliberations were resisted with tactics of varying subtlety (a strict case-by-case approach, opposition to any general policy discussions, then opposition to written contributions to policy discussions,

assignment to time-consuming tasks where no economics input was needed, encouragement to companies to use lawyers as advocates, and appointment of a barrister as counsel assisting the tribunal at public inquiries which had the effect of diluting the economic content of submissions, and impeding direct communication with witnesses, etc.).

Later, it was decided that it was important to have practical businessmen on the tribunal and, although their way of thinking is closer to that of the economist, their viewpoint and approach was still quite different.

Eventually the Government appointed an economist-trained and oriented public servant as chairman, and the chairman of the Prices Surveillance Authority also has a strong economic background.

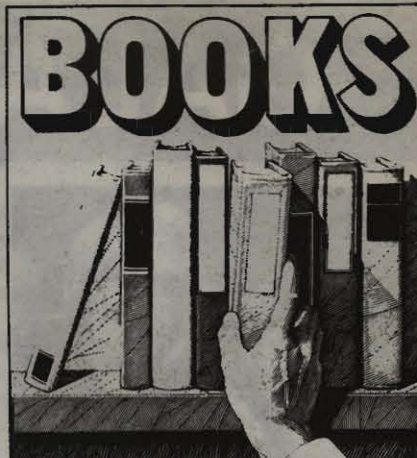
My role indeed has changed — to provide more specialised and less basic economic advice; to emphasise more often the limitations and problems of applying economics rather than making strong claims for it; and, drawing on ex-

perience, to counsel on some non-economic matters.

In Victoria I am the Prices Commissioner and I am able to appoint economists to my staff but over time I have dealt with Ministers who have ranged from a former fitter and turner to a qualified accountant.

They have had to do their best to match my economic and their political logic in considering my recommendations.

*George J. Stigler: Do Economists Matter? *Southern Economic Journal* 42, January 1976.



The Social Scientist as a Member of Statutory Bodies has been published as No 4 in the Management Papers series produced by the graduate school. For further information and copies of papers, contact The Editors, Graduate School of Management, Monash University, telephone 565 2313.

Overcoming self-doubt

The following document landed on the editor's desk. It purportedly came from the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, but *Monash Reporter* makes no claims as to its authenticity.

The In-Service Committee has approved the following programs. Please indicate next to each I.S.E. program

those teachers who you would feel would benefit from such a program.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Guilt Without Sex
Creative Suffering
Overcoming Peace of Mind
You and Your Birthmark
The Primal Shrug
Ego-Gratification Through Violence
Holding Your Child's Attention
Through Guilt and Fear
Dealing with Post Self-Realization
Depression
Whine Your Way to Alienation
How To Overcome Self-Doubt
Through Pretence and Ostentation

BUSINESS/CAREER WORKSHOPS

Money Can Make You Rich
Talking Good: How You Can Improve
Speech and Get a Better Job
I Made \$100 in Real Estate
Packaging and Selling Your Child: A
Parent's Guide to the Porn Market
Career Opportunities in Iran
How To Profit From Your Own Body
Under-Achiever's Guide to Very Small
Business Opportunities
Tax Shelters for the Indigent
Filler Phrases for Thesis Writers
Looter's Guide to American Cities

HOME ECONOMICS

How To Convert Your Living Room
Into a Garage
How To Cultivate Viruses In Your
Refrigerator
Burglar-Proof Your Home With
Concrete
Basic Kitchen Taxidermy
Sinus-Draining At Home
101 Uses For Your Vacuum Cleaner
The Repair and Maintenance of Your
Virginity
How To Convert a Wheel-Chair Into a
Dune Buggy
What To Do With Your Conversation
Piece

HEALTH AND FITNESS

Tap-Dance Your Way To Social
Ridicule
Creative Tooth Decay
Exorcism and Acne
The Joys of Hypochondria
Bio-Feedback and How To Stop It
Optional Body Functions

CRAFT

Bonsai Your Pet
Self-Actualisation Through Maps

Greenies give God the thumbs-down

Who says environmentalists haven't got a sense of humor? The following is included in the introduction to *Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice* by Ian Thomas. According to Mr Thomas, lecturer in the Graduate School of Environmental Science, it comes from an unidentified source.*

God created Heaven and Earth.

Quickly he was faced with a class action suit for failure to file an environmental impact statement.

He was granted a temporary permit for the Heavenly part of the project, but was stymied with a Cease and Desist Order for the earthly part.

Appearing at the hearing, God was asked why He began His earthly project in the first place. He replied that He just liked to be creative.

Then God said, "Let there be light," and immediately the officials demanded to know how the light would be made. Would there be strip mining? What about terminal pollution?

God explained that light would come from a huge ball of fire.

God was granted provisional permission to make light, assuming that no smoke would result from the ball of fire, that He would obtain a building permit, and to conserve energy, would have the light out half the time.

God agreed and said He would call the light DAY and the darkness NIGHT.

Officials replied that they were not interested in semantics.

God said, "Let the Earth bring forth green herb and such as may seed." The Ministry for Planning and Environment agreed so long as native seed was used.

Then God said, "Let the waters bring forth the creeping creatures having life and the fowl that may fly over the Earth."

Officials pointed out that this would require approval of Fisheries and Wildlife co-ordinated with the Heavenly Wildlife Federation and Audubongelic Society.

Everything was okay until God said He wanted to complete the project in six days.

Officials said it would take at least 100 days to review the application and impact statement.

After that there would be public hearings. Then there would be 10 or 12 months before . . .

And God said, "The H . . . with it!"
**Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice*, has been published by the Graduate School of Environmental Science. Inquiries should be directed to the centre on ext. 4619.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Traditional Aboriginal Society — A Reader

Edited by W.H. Edwards
Lecturer in Aboriginal Studies,
South Australian College of Advanced
Education

Sixteen articles covering the main
themes of traditional society: art,
systems of etiquette, economic life,
kinship and marriage, politics and
leadership, law, religion and social
change.

Macmillan Australia, RRP \$19.95
paperback, \$39.95 hardcover.

*Immigrant Dialects and Language
Maintenance in Australia — The
cases of the Limburg and Swabian
dialects*

By Anne Pauwels
Lecturer in the Monash depart-
ment of German

A study of the impact of first
language variety on language
maintenance patterns of German and
Dutch immigrants in Australia.

Number 2 in the *Topics in Socio-
linguistics* series by Foris Publica-
tions, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

(Published with the assistance of
the Monash University Publications
Committee.)

Jane Austen
By Tony Tanner
Fellow of King's College, Cam-
bridge and Reader in English,
University of Cambridge.

A study of Austen's changing
views on society and an analysis of
her novels.

Macmillan Australia, RRP \$9.95.

*Studying for a Degree in the
Humanities and Social Sciences*

By Patrick Dunleavy
Lecturer in Government at the
London School of Economics and
Political Science.

An aid to more efficient and
systematic study. The book focuses
on subjects where essay-writing
forms the basis of student work and
course assessment.

Macmillan Australia RRP \$12.95.

★ ★ ★
● Continued page 11

Solidarity spirit is strong and widespread

For many years Polish scholars have been critical of their criminal justice system, but little of their criticism has been made public because of strict media censorship.

In 1980 a memorandum signed by over 100 criminal law and criminology professors was presented to the Minister of Justice calling for reform.

In response to it, a Codification Committee was set up to review criminal law and procedure.

At the same time, an independent group of scholars was formed under the Solidarity movement also to look at the future of Polish criminal law.

The introduction of martial law at the end of 1981 led to the termination of the work of both these groups.

Nonetheless, efforts are made to continue the re-examination of the law in the universities.

An article I had written on reforms to the Chinese Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Codes was noticed by Polish scholars who had been pressing for changes to the 1969 Polish Criminal Code.

They wrote to me at Monash and suggested that part of my time on study leave be spent with them.

My previous leaves had taken me to North American universities and I welcomed this novel opportunity to visit eastern European universities (particularly as both my parents had been born in Poland).

Despite great political pressure on Polish universities to avoid activities that promote dissent, and the enormous frustrations faced by academic staff who want to gain access to research resources, the Polish intellectual tradition has not been suppressed.

I found the Solidarity spirit was still strong and widespread and Polish academics seemed far less inhibited in pointing out the defects in their criminal justice system than were those I met in China.

There was great interest in criminal law and sentencing reform even though opportunities for bringing about change were conceded to be remote for the time being.

RICHARD FOX, Reader in the Faculty of Law, spent part of his outside studies program last year in Poland as the guest of the University of Warsaw. He had been invited by the University's Institute of Criminology to conduct seminars on international developments in sentencing law and practice for staff and graduate students at the university, the Institute of Law and State of the Polish Academy of Science, the Institute of Criminal Law at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and at the Faculty of Law at the Jagellonian University of Cracow. Mr Fox is author of a book on Victorian criminal procedure and a joint author (with Arie Freiberg also of Monash Law School) of a major work on Australian sentencing law.

The continuing government practice of censoring manuscripts submitted for publication still makes it difficult to have critical articles published in Poland, and many were appearing in foreign journals.

The participants in the seminars were well informed about major developments in sentencing elsewhere, but had difficulty getting hold of original reference material. (I was happy to leave behind as gifts all the specialist books I brought with me.)

The seminar papers will be published in Polish criminological journals.

Included in the material I took into Poland were the booklets containing

photographs of Monash and its environs, prepared for last year's Jubilee celebrations.

I wanted to show my hosts what Monash looked like but when I told them at Jagellonian University that we were celebrating our 25th anniversary, they were not impressed.

Instead, I was taken to the University Museum to see a display in honor of one of their former academic staff members, one Nicolas Copernicus.

The Jagellonian University was established in 1364 and claims to be the second oldest university in Europe.

While I was in Poland my hosts arranged for me to visit the concentration camp at Majdanek near Lublin and the complex of camps which comprise Auschwitz-Birkenau near Cracow.

No amount of reading about Nazism can adequately prepare you to face the awesome record of human suffering and death which the Poles maintain as a memorial and warning in these camps.

— Richard Fox

BOOKS RECEIVED

● From page 10

*The Trumpet of Truth:
An analysis of Benedetto Dei's
Cronica*

By Louise M. Courtney
Department of History, Monash
University.

A short study probing aspects of the personality, writings and activities of Benedetto Dei, one of the more colorful characters of Medicean Florence.

*Blood from a Stone:
William Cooper and the
Australian Aborigines' League*

By Andrew Markus
Lecturer in History, Monash
University

A collection of letters written by Cooper from the 1930s onwards, and other documentary material from commonwealth and state archives. Cooper was born about 1861 and was, throughout his life, a fighter for the rights of his people.

These two books are the first in the *Monash Publications in History Series*, published with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee.

They can be obtained at \$4 a copy from the department of History.

★ ★ ★

*Far from Equilibrium:
Thermodynamics and Environmental Economics*

Environmental Paper No. 6
By Martin O'Connor,
Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science

A methodological essay on the physical foundations for an open systems methodology within resource and environmental economics.

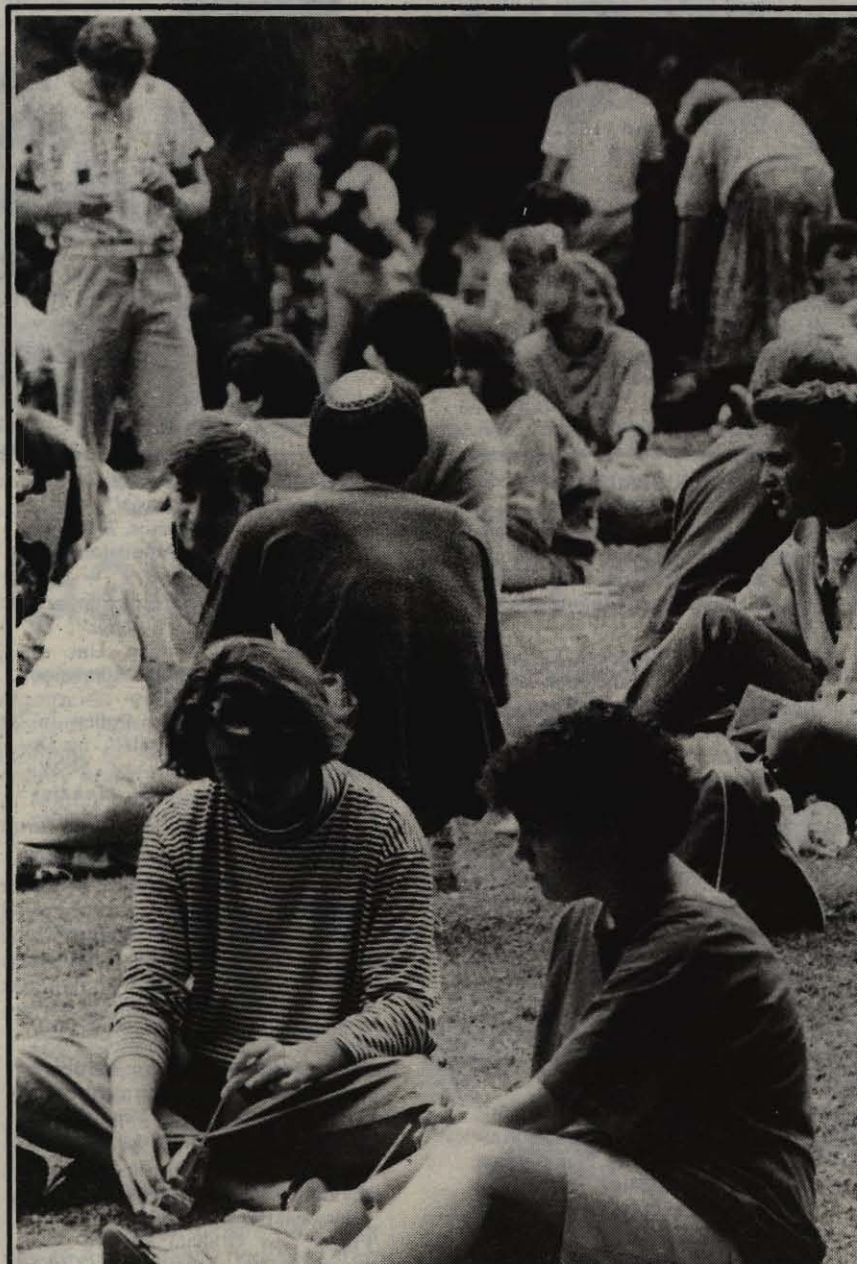
Environmental Impact Assessment:

Australian Perspectives and Practice

By Ian Thomas
Lecturer, Graduate School of Environmental Science

Elements of theory, practice, values and politics in respect of the way Environmental Impact Assessment is handled in Australia.

Both of the above have been published by the Graduate School of Environmental Science. Inquiries to the director, GSES, Monash University, Clayton, ext. 4619.



● First term is in full swing and campus facilities are being stretched to their limits. Here, students enjoy the lunchtime sunshine on the lawns in front of the Menzies Building. Photo — Richard Crompton.

IMPORTANT DATES

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in April:

- 1: Graduation Ceremony — Economics & Politics
- 2: Confirmation of enrolment forms sent to all students
- 10: First teaching round ends Dip.Ed.
- 11: First Term ends for Medicine VI (PHH students)
- 13: Study break begins for B.Ed.St., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych., and M.Ed.St.
- 15: Graduation Ceremony — Engineering and Science. Students who have not received a Confirmation of Enrolment form through the post should call at the Student Records Office to complete and lodge a replacement form.
- 16: First Term ends Dip.Ed.
First Term ends for Medicine VI (Alf.H. students).
Last day for lodging Confirmation of Enrolment forms at the Student Records Office before late fees are imposed.
Students who lodge their forms at Student Records after 16 April will incur a late fee calculated at the rate of \$10 for up to one week late; \$15 for between one and two weeks late; \$30 for more than two weeks late.
Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree, masters' degrees by coursework and masters' preliminary candidates to qualify for 75 per cent refund of the 1987 Amenities fee (not applicable to candidates taking Summer Term subjects).
- 17: Good Friday holiday
- 20: Easter Monday holiday
- 21: Easter Tuesday holiday
- 22: Second Term begins for Medicine VI (PHH students)
- 23: Last date for applications to reach the Registrar from undergraduate and graduate students wishing to undertake academic work in 1988 in the University of California while enrolled for a Monash University degree.
- 25: First Term ends for Medicine IV
- 27: Second Term begins Dip.Ed.
Second Term begins for Medicine VI (Alf.H students)
First half-year resumes for B.Ed.St., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych., and M.Ed.St.

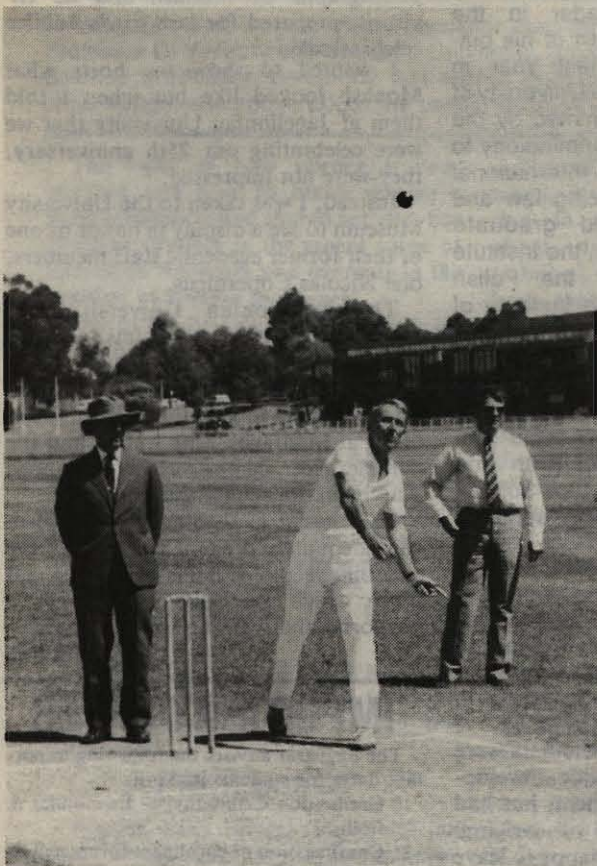
Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published in the first week of May, 1987.

Copy deadline is Friday, April 16 and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2085.

Can you pick the real cricketers?



Or are you stumped?
If you chose the photograph bottom left, you were right.

It shows Leigh Baring playing an elegant stroke through mid-wicket for the university in the A-grade district grand finals, but that was not enough to save the day and Deepdene won by 25 runs.

However, that's not the end of the story. In an exceptional year when both A and B grade Monash teams made the grand final, the Bs marked up a resounding victory against Croydon.

The photos left and right are a different matter. They are from the Professorial Board cricket match which traditionally takes place when there is not enough business to justify convening the first Prof Board meeting for the year.

There is little to report except that Professor Alan Henry's team beat that of the organiser, Professor Owen Potter, who said decisively: "The score is long since gone but I can tell you my team lost."

Meanwhile, below right, the former Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold presents the Westfold trophy to the Comptroller, Mr Peter Wade, whose team won the Comptroller's-versus-Registrar's Westfold memorial cricket match late last year.

The perpetual trophy, which now hangs on the Comptroller's office wall, was designed by Professor Westfold and made by Arts and Crafts Centre tutor, Viliama Grakalic. It has "three folios on the left to symbolise the registrar's department, like graduation testama", and "three stumps with a dollar sign through them" to symbolise the comptroller's department. It also carries the Monash motto, "I am still learning", with the addition, "to play the game".



APRIL DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public:

ROBERT BLACKWOOD HALL

- 4: **EVENING CONCERT** — Organ Concerto in F (Handel), Symphony No. 9 (Mahler) by Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Soloist: Andrew Blackburn.
 - 6: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — "From Pindarus to Zorbus" 1.15pm. Admission free.
 - 9: Asia Evangelistic Fellowship and District Churches Evangelistic Crusade. 7.30pm until 11 April. Admission free.
 - 12: **AFTERNOON CONCERT** — Melbourne Youth Music Council pres. Melbourne Youth Symphonic Band, Percy Grainger Youth Orchestra and South West Metropolitan Band from New South Wales. 1.15pm.
 - 13: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — "Il Paster Fido". 1.15pm. Admission free.
 - 27: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — "Ad-zohu". 1.15pm. Admission free.
- Inquiries — RBH booking office, 544 5448.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, EXHIBITIONS

- 1: **SEMINAR** — "Let's Keep the Curtain Up On Children's Theatre", Pres. by speakers from UK, Sweden and Victoria. 9am. Inquiries ext. 3992.
- SEMINAR** — "Modern European Societies as Heirs to the High Middle Ages", by Bernd Thum, Room 310, Menzies Building, 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2979.
- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE** — "State of Environment Reporting" by David Scott, Commissioner for Environment, Land Conservation Council. GSES Seminar Room 5.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.
- LECTURE** — "Russell Drysdale" by Geoffrey Dutton. 6pm in Theatre, Ground Floor, Multidiscipline Centre. Inquiries ext. 4127.
- 2: **LECTURE** — "Kinship" by Mr Don Williams. 1pm R6 Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.
- SEMINAR** — "Burma in the 1980s" by Mr C. Lamb, Australian Ambassador to Burma, 11.15am, Room 515 Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4993.
- MEETING** — Space Assoc. of Australia, Inc. "Terraforming Mars" by Robert Parke. R3, 7.30pm. Admission free. Inquiries 772 5804.
- 3: **LECTURE** — "Legislating for Active Voluntary Euthanasia" by Mr Derek Humphry, Director, Hemlock Society. R6, 1.05pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4279.
- 6: **SEMINAR** — "The Function and Status of Linguistic Systems", by Professor Ulrich Ammon, Uni. of Duysburg. R6, 7.30pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 2179.
- 9: **SEMINAR** — "Soviet Policy Initiatives in Southeast Asia", by Dr Carlyle Thayer, Uni. of NSW, 11.15am, Room 515 Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4993.
- SEMINAR** — "Soviet Policy Initiatives in Southeast Asia", by Dr Carl Thayer. Pres. by Centre of Southeast Asia Studies. Room 515, Menzies Building, 11.15am. Inquiries ext. 4993.
- LECTURE** — "Kinship" by Mr Don Williams, 1pm R6. Inquiries ext. 3244.
- 15: **SEMINAR** — "Comparative Literature and Intercultural Literary Criticism" by Walter Veit. Room 310, Menzies Building, 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2979.
- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE** — "Personal Peace: A Prelude to World Peace?" by Graham Farratt, Victorian Primal Foundation. GSES Seminar Room. 5.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.

- 16: **SEMINAR** — "A Comparative Framework of Studying Military Elites", by Mr Richard Tanter of Monash. 11.15am, Room 515 Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4993.
- 22: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE** — "Massacres to Mining" by Jan Roberts, Author. GSES Seminar Room, 5.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.
- 23: **SEMINAR** — "Aspects of the Labor Movement in Java, 1927-1945", by Professor John Ingleson, Uni. of NSW, 11.15am, Room 515 Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4993.
- LECTURE** — "Bush Foods" by Dr B. Gott, 1pm, R6, Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.
- 27: **SEMINAR** — "A Comparative Study of Language Politics and Practices in New Zealand and Victoria", by Dr Roger Peddie, Uni. of Auckland. R6 7.30pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 2179.
- 29: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE** — "The Missing Ingredient: Controlling Culture Through Culture" by Stephen Boyden, ANU. GSES Seminar Room 5.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.
- SEMINAR** — "Italy and Points East: Some Very Curious Connections", by Saul Bastomsky. Room 310 Menzies Building 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2979.